

as a means of obtaining a lesser sentence unnecessary.

Those are the first four cases of obstruction of justice in which a special prosecutor lays out substantial evidence on the obstructive act, on the nexus, and on the intent on the efforts to fire Mueller, on the efforts to curtail the Mueller investigation, on the order to McGahn to deny that he had attempted to fire Mueller, and on the effort to influence Manafort by alluding to a potential pardon.

There is a lot more in this book—many other cases that, in the eyes of analysts, isn't as strong as the first four, but the evidence could support it, whether it is substantial evidence, but still very serious stories of efforts to obstruct justice.

Ordinary Americans might say: If, in fact, the special prosecutor found all three standards met on at least four of these cases, then why hasn't the President been indicted? Well, indictment has to come from the executive branch and the Attorney General, who runs the Department of Justice, who isn't going to do that.

There is a policy within the White House that basically says a President can't be indicted. Pull out your Constitution and try to find where the Constitution says that a President can't be indicted. Try to find that because it is not in there.

"Equal justice under law." That is what our Constitution is about, not the case of a King who is above the law, so we have a democratic republic, if we can keep it.

But that means that we are in this principle "equal justice under law," and if the special prosecutor is not going to make recommendations based on the White House executive branch principle that a President can't be indicted and the Department of Justice is not going to do it, there is only one option, and that is the House of Representatives. The House of Representatives has the huge responsibility of defending this principle "equal justice under law." No one else is going to do it. It can't be done here in the Senate because the Constitution says the responsibility is in the House of Representatives to decide whether to impeach a President.

There has been a lot of discussion of politics: Is this a smart thing to do? Does it take up too much time? How will people respond? I can tell you this, if the House fails to act, then this "equal justice under law" means nothing.

This book is full of events that a thousand former Federal prosecutors have told us constitutes criminal conduct, and that is why the House must, in defending their oath of office to the

Constitution, bring a committee together and defend the Constitution—the vision—that no one in the United States of America, not even the President, is above the law. It is time—past time—to convene impeachment proceedings.

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#### ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M. TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until 9:30 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 7:51 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, July 24, 2019, at 9:30 a.m.

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#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nomination received by the Senate:

##### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DAVID L. NORQUIST, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, VICE PATRICK M. SHANAHAN, RESIGNED.

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#### CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate July 23, 2019:

##### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MARK T. ESPER, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.